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# BETTER F

VOLUME X

OCTOBER, 1915

Number 4

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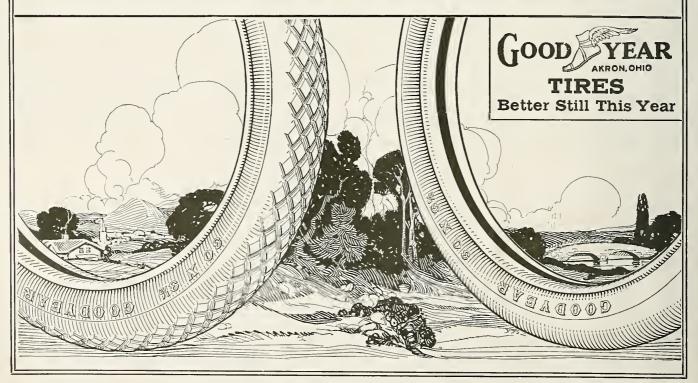
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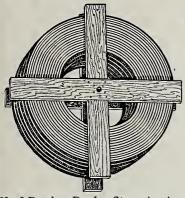
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# BETTER FRUIT

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# The Study of Fruit-Buds

By E. J. Kraus, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

F the fruit-buds are regarded as the actual fruit-manufacturing machinery of a tree, it is necessary to know something of where they are located, how and when they are formed, and how they should be treated. For convenience, they may be classified according to their particular location on the tree, namely, terminal buds (on shoots), axillary buds (on shoots) and

Ore Esp Sia S

FIGURE 15. Bartlett pear twigs showing at a numerous axillary buds; t terminal buds; f a fruit-spur which bloomed last year but set no fruit and from which vigorous side branches have grown; b fruit-spurs which bore fruit last year and are producing blossoms this year at s.

those borne on spurs. The terminal fruit-buds are those which are at the very tip or terminus of a shoot. In certain varieties of apples such as Jonathan, Gravenstein, Newtown and others, and in some varieties of pears, notably the Bartlett, Winter Nelis and Angouleme, much of the first crop of fruit-buds is borne terminally on shoots. The axillary buds are also borne on one-year-old wood, but on the sides of the shoots instead of at the tips. The third class of buds, those borne on spurs, which are really nothing more nor less than very short branches, are borne either singly or in aggregations of twos, threes or many. Generally they are developed first from either one or two-year-old wood,

though at times from that which is older. They develop either from single terminal buds, as is general in plums and prunes or from one to several lateral buds, as in apples and pears. Depending on variety and environmental conditions, these annual increases in length may vary from a fraction of an inch to several inches, with the result that the older spurs may be very compact, or loose and spreading. In some instances large spurs consist of as many as forty or fifty buds on more or less angled branches. A fruit-spur, then, may be a single short branch bearing one or a few fruit and leaf buds, or a large aggregation of such branches which arise from one another.

The proportions of the several classes of fruit-buds vary greatly, according to the kind and variety of fruit. In the peach, particularly, all the fruit-buds are axillary and borne on one-year wood. Some of the annual branches are so short that they might be regarded as spurs perhaps, though the proportion of buds borne on such spurs, as compared to the total number on the tree, is small. In this particular class of fruits the fruit-buds, which usually contain one or sometimes two flowers, are borne singly on one side or the other of the leaf-buds, or in pairs with a leaf-bud between them. They are usually more numerous toward the tips of the branches, though when the trees have been properly kept open to admit light and air they are plentiful on the smaller laterals and scattered well along the branches, ex-

cept at the bases of the larger ones. In the plum and prune fruit-buds are borne both on one-year shoots and on spurs. Most Japanese varieties have large quantities of axillary buds, much as has the peach, except that frequently there are more than two buds at each node. The number of axillary buds on onc-year-old wood in the case of the common varieties of prunes should be regarded as small as compared with those on spurs, though oneyear-old spurs are often prolific bloomers. The sweet cherry bears its fruit-buds either on spurs or as

axillary buds on one-year-old wood. If the one-year branches are of any considerable length, it is worthy to note that the fruit-buds on them are borne near the base, or at least the basal one-half. Apples and pears may be considered together, since the methods of fruiting are similar. The fruit-buds are borne on spurs, as axillary buds, or terminals on one-year wood. Varieties vary greatly in this regard. Some have a large proportion of their fruit-buds on one-year wood, especially while young, while others bear very few such buds, having practically all, except a very few terminals, borne on spurs which sometimes are present on one-year wood. Attention is called to the fact that, normally, the axillary fruit-buds are borne near the tips of the branches instead of the base, just the reverse of the condition prevailing in the sweet cherry.

In apples and pears it is frequently objectionable to have fruit borne at or near the tips of long one-year branches, because such branches are bent with the fruit and become misshapen, are swayed with the wind, and thus bruise not only the fruit they bear but all in the immediate vicinity, and tend to bring the fruit to the very outside of the tree, so that even a light load is apt to cause breaking. Yet it is undesirable at times to remove all such fruit-buds, because they may constitute a large proportion of the entire crop. If it were possible it would be of much greater advantage to have them borne on short laterals so that they might be



Figure 16. Bartlett pear. At s fruit-buds produced laterally from a spur which bore last year.



Figure 17. Winter Nelis. Fruit branch taken from an old tree. Note that the greatest number of fruit-buds are borne on vigorous new wood produced by thinning out old spurs. The old unpruned spurs bear mainly leaf-buds.

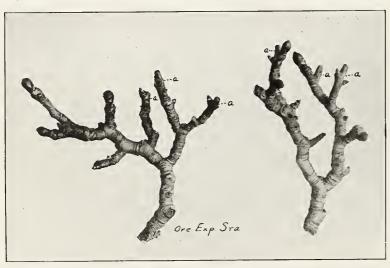


Figure 18. Bartlett pear. Old spurs which have been blooming annually but setting a very small number of fruits. At a spurs which bloomed but set no fruit, some of them again producing fruit-buds the following season.

saved to produce fruit. Such a condition actually can be brought about, especially with young trees, through a method of early summer pruning, whereby some of the branches, instead of being allowed to grow normally, are headed back sufficiently early in the season to allow laterals to spring from them and develop terminal and even axillary fruit-buds.

The amount of pruning to be done in winter on any variety of fruits so as to produce the maximum number of fruit-buds depends upon so many factors that no specific recommendations can be made. Two facts must be observed, however, when dealing with normal apple or pear trees of average vigor, and, in a general way, all other deciduous-tree fruits. First, if a large amount of wood is removed in heading back a one-year-old branch, lateral branches, and not fruit-buds, will be produced from the remainder. Second, if the heading back is very slight, fruit-buds may and are apt to be produced, but they are likely to be borne near the

cut, with the result that below them few or none of the buds will break and long barren spaces on the branches will exist. It is a safe rule to bear in mind that the greatest influence is felt in the vicinity of a pruning cut. Thus, if a long branch is cut back severely, the greatest growth response will come near the point of cutting, though there will be some response throughout the whole limb. Or again, if a dense or tall pear tree, for example, has the top cut back without a thinning out or cutting back of the remaining branches, the first or greatest response will be near the cut. This principle is of importance in pruning very old trees in which masses of spurs have been formed, but which are not producing annual profitable crops. Annual crops of bloom are produced, but the crop of fruit is light, and what is produced is often inferior. In such cases it would be better to remove some spurs entirely and thin out others in order again to bring about a vegetative response directly within the remaining spurs themselves rather than to take out many large branches or merely to cut back the top or saw off the ends of all large limbs. Such a spur pruning may not be advisable each year, but will serve as an occasional rejuvenating means. The removal of some branches will probably be necessary in conjunction with the spur thinning, and of course the removal of all dead wood is essential. The main point to be emphasized, however, is this: There will be less unbalancing of the trees and more real stimulation to fruit production if the cutting is distributed rather than more or less localized. Figure 18 represents part of two very old spurs. They have been producing fruit-buds and flowers for many years, but have matured but few fruits, due to a lack of vegetative vigor. Figure 20 shows a portion of a spur which had been thinned and shows a strong, almost too vigorous vegetative response as a result, while Figure 22 illustrates how these vegetative shoots again become strong fruit spurs in the course of two or three years.

In this connection attention is called to those lateral branches of moderate length which bear terminal fruit-buds and are frequently abundant in young trees just coming into bearing. If not excessively long, say not over twelve inches, it is the best policy not to remove the terminal bud, since if it is left to remain the chances of having the lateral buds on such a branch develop into fruit-spurs are much greater than if the branch is headed back. Even if fruit does not set from such a bud, the beneficial effect is greater if it is not removed. Of course if the branch is excessively long and limber head it Frequently, in pears and in back. many varieties of apples, such laterals of from three to eight inches in length, if left alone become the first really productive areas of the tree, but are ruined if removed or heavily cut back. This statement is in no way intended to discourage the practice of shortening in or heading back those more or less numerous lateral, vegetative branches which frequently grow in large numbers in the lower inner portions of young trees. In fact there is reason to believe that if some of these branches are allowed to remain and are cut back to three or four inches in length they can be developed into early and valuable fruiting wood.

The time or season during which fruit-buds are formed is a matter worthy of consideration. The practice of summer pruning largely hinges on such a knowledge, because if the pruning is done at one season of the year, and is to have an immediate effect, sufficient time must be allowed for fruitbuds to develop during the part of the season which remains. The amount of cutting that may be permissible early or late in the season is entirely different. Early summer pruning may, and sometimes should, be heavy to bring about a vegetative response, while a late summer pruning must be light in order that a heavy vegetative response may be avoided. Too late a summer pruning may fail of its purpose abso-

lutely, either by forcing worthless vegetative shoots or causing leaf buds to start which do not have sufficient time for reorganization into fruit-buds. Roughly speaking, trees have a growth period and a dormant period, though in fact certain changes are going on throughout most of the dormant period. Changes take place within a bud and determine whether it will become a leaf or fruit-bud in the apple or pear as early as the latter part of June and proceed throughout the summer and fall. The very beginnings of fruit-buds are also visible as late as the latter part of August, so that apparently there is actual differentiation of buds occurring throughout the summer. Usually this differentiation takes place first in the buds on the spurs, then those in the axils of the leaves, and finally in the terminals. Depending on conditions, the order may vary, depending on the vigor and growth of the shoot, especially among the terminals. In fact the order may be reversed, or they may form at about the same time. minor exceptions fruit-buds for these particular fruits go into the winter in practically the same state of development. But slight advance takes place during the early part of the dormant season. Later numerous microscopic changes go on, and these, in late winter and early spring, occur even more rapidly, until finally the swelling of the buds becomes very evident and blooming follows in course of time. Knowing the period at and during which fruit-bud formation takes place, one is better able to modify orchard practices so that the best possible conditions for their development can be brought about. Such buds are influenced by many conditions other than pruning, such as moisture, light, air and food, but it is the former means with which this discussion is most concerned.

The relation or balance which seems to exist between the so-called vegetative or growth tendencies and the reproductive or fruit-producing powers of a tree is a delicate one and can be brought about or maintained only by the careful observation of each individual tree and its response to any treatment given. Suffice it to say that it is easily possible to have too many fruit-spurs or fruit-buds in a tree; so many in fact that the energies of the tree appear to be used up merely in the production of bloom, and such fruit as may be produced is inferior both in size and quality, as previously pointed out. The aim must be to produce or maintain, not the greatest possible number of spurs, but the most efficient fruit-spur system, which means that the spurs shall be evenly distributed throughout the whole tree, that there shall be ample room between and among them, and that they be healthy and vigorous. The same ideas as outlined for fruit-spurs hold true for the fruit-buds of the peach. While the total number of fruit-buds produced might be greater on an unpruned tree, and it is true that large numbers of them are lost from winter pruning, yet it is better to remove some branches



Figure 19. Bartlett pear. Old spurs which have set an average number of fruits in previous years. At a spurs which bloomed but set no fruit, again producing fruit-buds for the following year. At b the same, except no fruit-buds produced.

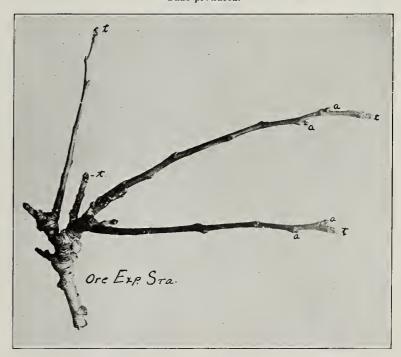


FIGURE 20. Bartlett pear. Vigorous vegetative response from thinning spurs. Terminal fruit-buds at t; axillary fruit-buds at a on one-year shoots.

entirely and to shorten back others and admit light and air into the tree to strengthen the remaining buds and maintain proper vegetative condition than to allow it to spread out and lose practically all its lower and interior fruiting area and produce only at the ends of the branches toward the outside.

Finally, then, it is necessary that a careful study be made of the fruit-bud-producing habits of any variety under any given set of conditions. There are localities in which trees tend to produce an excess of fruit-buds when com-

pared with the production of vegetative shoots and care must be exercised in pruning that the ideal relationship be maintained by either a heavy heading back or thinning out. Again the tendencies may be in the opposite vegetative direction, and unless great care is exercised the trees are unproductive or do not come into bearing for many years. In such cases great caution in heading back must be exercised, and frequently methods of control other than pruning must be resorted to. The question of annual bearing of varieties is of great importance to every fruit-

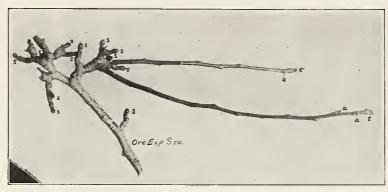


Figure 21. Bartlett pear. A good vegetative response from thinning spurs. Note the numerous fruit-buds at s on spurs which did not break into long branches. Terminal buds at t and axillary buds at  $\alpha$  on one-year shoots.



Figure 22. Bartlett pear. A vigorous shoot produced from an old spur which has been pruned, now in a healthy productive condition. Note the numerous fruit-buds present.



Figure 23. Large branches from an old Bartlett pear tree. Numerous fruitspurs but very light vegetative growth.

grower. It would be a difficult task to make all varieties of apples annual bearers, since if it is not a characteristic of any variety so to bear special methods of pruning or culture would be required to change the entire constitution of the tree. On the contrary, some varieties will bear annually even under the most adverse conditions. Generally speaking, those varieties which produce fruit-buds liberally on one-year wood, either as axillaries or terminals, come into bearing younger,

and are more likely to bear annually than those which bear on spurs exelusively. It should not be overlooked nor forgotten that while it may be normal for spurs to bear only during alternate years, such is by no means always the ease, and blooms and even fruits are often produced each successive year for a number of years. This is notably true of several varieties of pears, especially the Bartlett, which like the Wagener and Jonathan apples is an excellent example, also of a vari-

ety which produces an abundance of axillary and terminal fruit-buds. The following table, based on a range of average Oregon conditions, will serve to give information concerning the more common varieties of apples and pears:

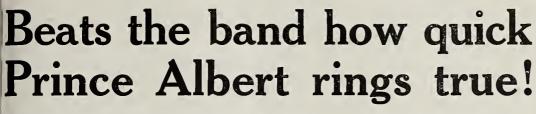
Table I.—Relation of Position of Bloom to Bearing in the Commoner Varieties of Oregon Apples and Pears.

OF OREGON APPLES AND TEARS.			
Variety	Bloom on terminals	Bloom on axillary buds	Annual bearers
Apples	NY	Nama	N.o.
Arkansas	None	None	No
Baldwin	Some	Some	No
Bellflower	Rarely	Few	No
Ben Davis	Abundan	Many	Yes
Gravenstein	Many	Few	Yes
Grimes	Many	Rare	Yes
Hyslop	Many	Many	Yes
Jonathan	Many	Many	Yes
King	Few	Rare	Yes
Melntosh	Few	Few	Yes
Newtown	Some	None	No
Rome	Some	Very few	No
Spitzenberg	Few	Rare	No
Transcendent.	Many	Many	Yes
Wealthy	Many	Many	Yes
Winesap	Many	Many	Yes
Pears			
Anjou	Few	Very few	No
Angouleme	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bartlett	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosc		Very few	Nearly
Clairgeau	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comice	Few	Few	No
Howell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winter Nelis	Yes	Yes	Yes
THE THE THE THE			

In 1914 very few apple growers made any money; most of them did not realize enough to pay the cost of production. In 1915 it is expected that the growers will be able to obtain reasonably good prices, without question. But even so, to make up for the loss last year it will be necessary for the apple growers to make effectice every system of efficiency and economy that is possible in harvesting the apple crop.

Chelan, Washington, shipped the first carload of apples June 11th, consisting of Gravensteins, Red Astrachans and Red Junes.





Soon as you get a light you'll start enjoying every puff of a pipe or makin's cigarette that's packed with Prince Albert! Don't have to be introduced; don't have to fireproof your tongue; don't have to do any old thing but hike to the shade-side of the barn and hum and smoke-smoke! The patented process makes all this possible—and cuts out bite and parch.

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



# The Apple as a Farm Product—History and Present Status

By A. Millard, Jr., Hood River, Oregon.

ARKETS, "local" and "unclassified," are then pretty well out I of the question, except for locally-produced fruit, and for anything like distance shipment, the grower must turn to the primary market. The largest primary markets for apples in about the order of their importance may be listed as: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburg, San Francisco, New Orleans and Scattle. We will leave the question of domestic markets here and proceed to take up in some detail the foreign markets. The writer realizes that more than proportionate emphasis is laid below on forcign markets. However, the subject is most interesting to all fruitgrowers and dcalers, and is especially vital to the growers of the Far West, and since their grades of fruit are more in demand abroad than the general grades of Eastern fruit, the Western growers will do well to follow up this matter very vigorously.

About 7 per cent of the United States apple crop is marketed overseas each year, and this fruit tends strongly to be the best class of fruit and to be more uniformly and safely packed. This preference has favored the strictly graded Northwest boxed apple, but the handicap of the transcontinental freight rate to the Atlantic seaboard for European shipment has largely offset this. Foreign markets seem to prefer the boxed fruit, but barreled apples arc generally delivered, per bushel, cheaper (barrel equals three bushels). In England, always the chief foreign market for apples, there has been built up by many years of custom the liking for barreled apples of certain varieties, notably the Baldwin; this is a distinct advantage to Eastern barreled fruit. There are many difficulties attendant on foreign shipments of apples, as there are in any foreign trade, and de-

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velopment of forcign markets must proceed very slowly, since transportation, refrigeration, storage, and most important, trade relation facilities, can only be built up in time. Our Yankee methods run into many stumbling blocks as soon as we get away from our own shores, and conservatism is the only successful practice when dealers over the seas are to handle our output.

The markets outside of the United States are briefly considered country by country below. (Much of the text and all of the tables not otherwise specified on the subject of foreign markets here are from R. M. Rutledge, "Better Fruit," Vol. IX, No. 1, and from S. S. Lamb's article based on consular reports published in "Better Fruit" May, 1914.)

Great Britain should be mentioned first. This was our earliest and has always been our largest market. Liverpool, London and Glasgow have always taken most of our exports of apples. England imports large quantities of apples from the United States and Canada as well as from other countries. Their relative importance is shown by the following approximate percentages:

TABLE XV.—ENGLISH IMPORTS OF APPLES.

TABLE ATT. LINGLISH IMPO	MIS OF AL	PLES.
Country	1911	1912
United States	44%	43%
Australia	9%	10.5%
Belgium	0.8%	1.3%
Canada	41%	42.7%
France	1.6%	0.4%
Portugal	2.6%	2%
All others	1%	0.6%
	100%	100%

Total imports in cwts..3,332,618 3,881,946

Distribution by the importing fruit brokers is either by private sale or by auction. When large quantities are to be dealt with, the latter method is most general, but where the supply is short, private sales are frequently better. Brokers prefer to be in a position to adopt either method according to their judgment of market conditions at the time. The 1912-13 American exports to Liverpool were 35% of total United States export barreled apples and 22% boxed apples; London 19% barrcled and 38% boxed; Glasgow 18% barreled and 7% boxed. Of the boxed apples taken into Great Britain, Washington supplies about 60% and Oregon and California each about 20%. Appendix tables give exact export figures, etc. England is a large but a very close market for all fruits. There are some strong variety preferences; the Elberta peach, for instance, is practically the only peach marketed in London. The writer has been told by M. W. French, apple exporter of New York City, that at a fair price the English market for Baldwins was unlimited, but that the market for any other variety went "all to pieces" as soon as any above normal shipments were made. The heavy expense of placing apples on the English market is rather discouraging; the Panama Canal should materially aid the Western grower. In 1912-13 best quality Yellow Newtowns brought \$1.22 to \$1.94 per half box; the red apples \$1.09 to \$1.94; "choice" boxed apples brought from \$2.18 to \$4.86 per box. Australian Spitzenbergs, in the opposite season, brought about \$1.65 per forty-pound box. Newtown "104s" to "144s" are the preference Western apple. Gravensteins and Jonathans have been mentioned as well liked early apples; Spitzenberg, Staymen, Winesap and Rome Beauties as late varieties, and Ben Davis and Blacks as very late varieties from the West, which are specially desired. Some apples are raised in England, but the climate is unfavorable; they are generally of a very poor quality, and as competitors they are negligible.

Germany imports large amounts of apples, chiefly from the United States and Australia. In 1912-13, 300,000 boxes and 230,000 barrels were handled at Hamburg, the barrels coming from Eastern States and Canada, and the boxes chiefly from Washington and Oregon. Hamburg is the distributing center for all Germany. In 1912, what three times the usual shipments of apples, the prices per wholesale box ranged from \$1.66 to \$2.14.

Apples are the only United States fruit sold in France, and practically all these come from the Northwest. After a bad local season, there is a good market for apples. They sell, retail, on Paris fruit stands for from five to eight cents apiece. The French market depends entirely upon the local production of fruit and for this reason is so unsteady from year to year that shipping apples to France steadily is something of a speculation.

Belgium's imports of apples are considerable, through Antwerp by way of London and Southampton. The market is controlled by London, and only the best quality apples sell, local pro-

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duction taking care of the poorer grades. The United States ships a good proportion of the apples consumed. Canada and South Africa also supply some. This market is characterized by irregular shipments and fluctuates badly. Denmark, Norway and Russia buy our fruit. One million pounds of apples and pears were exported from this country to Norway in 1910. American apples brought in this year \$4.86 to \$6.07 per wholesale barrel, in Stavanger, but shipment to the markets of all three of these countries is very expensive, since it includes repacking, or at least reloading at English ports. There are some home-grown red apples in Denmark, but American apples are imported through Hamburg and the English cities, to Denmark.

In Russia there seems to be no chance for increased sales. Very little fruit is eaten and the country is measurably self-supplying. Conditions in The Netherlands are similar to those in Belgium, and though there are excessively high import freight rates at Rotterdam, a few American apples find their way to that country. This completes the survey of the countries shipped to via

the English Channel.

In past years Austria-Hungary has paid very high prices for a limited amount of the best fruit; well-to-do classes have purchased American fruit out of the fresh-fruit season in that country. Hothouse out-of-season Australian fruit shipped in 55-lb. wooden packages has brought excessively high prices there.

There is, generally speaking, no market for American fresh fruit in any of the Mediterranean countries. These countries produce such an enormous amount of fresh fruit at prices with which it is impossible to compete that there appears to be no opportunity for American fruit interests in that region.

In the Northwest, Asia is generally thought of as a big market for apples, but as a matter of fact only small quantities of first-class stock is demanded. Only the most wealthy classes of natives in these densely populated coun-

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tries can purchase American apples, and these few, with the small foreign colonies in the larger cities, make up the market. Hongkong imported 11,000 boxes of apples from all countries in 1912-13, and of these 2,000 boxes came from Hood River by way of Seattle, and 6,000 were second and third-class apples from San Francisco. Certain Western growers can supply this market to advantage, but it is a question of individual business relations and not at all a normal market.

Australia imports dried fruit and exports fresh fruit. They are strong competitors of our apples, though they are always marketed in the opposite season. The following figures and tables are from the "Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia" (Boston public library). 47,749 acres of fruit were planted in Australia in the last ten years. The main increase in Tasmania (16,383) and Western Australia (12,118) is due to the extensive plantings of apple trees with a view to the London market for fresh fruit.

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL ACRES ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS AND ACRES PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

		Acres per
		1000
Years	Acres	Population
1901-1902	146,775	38
1907-1908	169,299	` 41
1908-1909	171,558	41
1909-1910	178,798	41
1910-1911	185,156	42
1911-1912	194,524	43

Note—Australian fruit ranges from the tropic pineapple and mango to the temperate apple, strawberry and gooseberry.

Australian fresh-fruit imports consists chiefly of bananas from Fiji; oranges and lemons from Italy, and out-of-season apples from Canada. Their 1911 fresh-fruit exports amounted to £420,780 (£594 of this was re-exported). This fruit was chiefly apples, and they were sent to the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Brazil,

U. S. A. and India. The following table gives an idea of the fruit trade of the commonwealth:

TABLE XVII.—AUSTRALIA'S NET IMPORTS OF DRIED FRUIT AND NET EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT.

NET IMPORTS OF DRIED FRUIT

	Quantity.	
Year	Pounds	Value
1901	13,433,735	£165,099
1907		57,864
1908		64,159
1909	12,000,000	108,046
1910		74,311
1911	5,000,000	45,042
NET EXPORTS O	F FRESH FRUIT	

	Quantity,	
Year	Centals	Value
1901		£41,031
1907	246,482	17,594
1908	211,585	19,257
1909	121,997	18,168
1910	326,928	19,513
1911	313,088	12,592
1911	313,088	12,592

Of preserved fruit in 1911 Australia imported £67,620 worth and exported £29,245.

The following figures and quotations from the 1913 New Zealand Official Year Book are of interest, more as production figures of a competing country than as applying to a prospective for-eign market: "Each succeeding year shows a marked increase in area planted to commercial orchards in the Dominion." For the four years ending December, 1912, 7,413 acres were planted, and 2,420 acres were estimated

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for 1913; the total 1913 area would then be 38,720, as compared to 31,953 for 1910-11. "A good market exists locally for choice, clean fruit, but as large areas recently planted come into bearing, growers will have to look to outside markets to take the surplus, and it is hoped that the export of fruit will become in time one of the largest of the Dominion." 33,000 cases of apples were shipped to South America in 1913, and "this market will be able to absorb all the Dominion can supply for several years to come at satisfactory prices to the growers."

The exports of Canada to the United Kingdom were as follows:

TABLE XVIII.—CANADIAN EXPORTS OF DRIED AND FRESH APPLES.

	Fresh Apples	Dried Apples
1908	. \$4,122,722.00	\$11,687.00
1909		41,269.00
1910		86,084.00
1911	. 1,598.359.00	16.013.00
Compale town and al		

Canada imported no green apples, and practically no dried apples (\$48) in 1912, while she imported \$226,239 worth of oranges, lemons, limes, etc.

Our apple trade, with our sister continent, has been very undeveloped. Now, however, due to the increasing prosperity of South America, exportations of American apples are finding their way into that market. At present the industry is only in its infancy, but it is hoped that the solidity of the American apple will enable it to travel long distances and to hold its own against

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as well as sandy soil are easily cultivated. On page 6 an illustration shows how this is done.

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all comers. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay all have small importations of our apples, but due to the fact that refrigeration facilities are very inadequate on the few transportation lines between our ports and those of South America, these have been very limited in quantity and very costly when landed in trans-equator ports. American apples are unknown in Chili, as well as in many parts of the west coast, but with the advent of the Panama Canal this will probably be remedied. Venezuela imports some of our apples from the Northwest, but it is only at great cost incurred by shipping over the Isthmus; these are North Pacific apples. Mexico started some importation of our apples some years ago when refrigerator cars could be sent to Mexico City, but due to the unsettled condition of the country and the impossibility of maintaining rapid transportation, this has The South American markets can never rival England or Germany as an outlet for apples from this country in quantity, but trade south of the equator promises more proportionately to the apple industry than does any other market in sight. This applies especially to best quality North Pacific stock.

The foreign market question is an involved one at best, and with war aftermath conditions in Europe we cannot tell what exports can be counted upon. France is said to have recovered very rapidly in a commercial way after the disastrous war of 1870, and apples sold in Europe are always sold to the wealthier class, who will be least embarrassed after the war.

If there is one place more than any other where business ability in apple marketing will count, it will be in the disposition of apples over the seas.

The man who would know how to sell his apples must first study and understand some of the fundamental principles in the exchange of farm products. Apples are not sold today in the same manner as they were sold a hundred years ago. It is not necessary to know how apples were sold then in order to know how they are sold today; that subject can be more quickly studied by itself; but it is necessary to understand the history of the trade in apples in order to judge how they will be sold tomorrow. There is no question

in the whole subject of commerce and trade that is more distinctly in a developing stage than of the distribution of farm products. Unsettled phases of this distribution are working out their destiny, and the man unaware of this evolution can hardly avoid being left behind in the race. The subject of the distribution of farm products needs no advertising to make it a pertinent question—it is a popular issue already—it is a cry of the day. This means that biased and baseless opinions and criticisms will be expressed, but it also means that a solution of the problems will be hastened by publicity.

The man who would sell his apples intelligently must know the lessons the past has taught, and must view the present question with a broader perspective than petty, individual or even community problems. He cannot afford to implicitly accept the conclusions of others; these matters are too undefined to allow of settlement by any one opinion. He must realize that there is an excess of apple plantings in America, but he must not stop here, for he would then be no better off than if he firmly believed that there were an insufficient supply of trees. He must follow the matter out. How will these large crops to come affect him, and through what agencies, and what may he do to place himself in the most advantageous position to meet the necessary competition. The man who would market apples must know who eats his fruit and how much is paid for it, and what other

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fruit is offered to those who are to select his apples and at what price. He must decide whether he should sell his own crops or sell through associations, and he must know where he may most advantageously dispose of his fruit.

Such preparation is not easily obtained, hence the weeding out will take place rapidly; but the man who is thus armed for this competition can hardly fail to succeed.

Newspaper reports indicate that the apple growers of New York State, realizing the apple crop is short this year, at the present time are very firm in their ideas of prices. It is stated that New York growers, believing the crop to be one-half of last year, think apples should sell for twice the money sold at in 1914. Those who sold at \$1.25 are asking \$2.50 per barrel this year. There are many who are holding for \$3.00 per barrel for Standard Bald-Very few sales have been rewins. ported up to the present time. Dealers operating in New York State intimate that the price from \$2.00 to \$2.50 ought to be the limit for this year's crop. Dealers believe that by starting the crop off at a moderate price consumption will be stimulated at the beginning, the demand kept up throughout the season and a better average price obtained.

Mr. J. A. Westerlund, member of the Board of Control from Southern Oregon, attended the meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Council in August, where he also met Mr. Brand and members of the Federal Trade Commission, composed of Jos. E. Davies of Wisconsin, chairman; Edward Hurley of Illinois, vice-chairman, and the following other commissioners: Wm. J. Harris of Georgia, Will H. Parry of Washington and George Rublee of New Hampshire. The Federal Trade Commission is making an extensive tour of the United States to ascertain just what trade conditions are and for the purpose of seeing what can be done to improve business conditions.

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The European apple market appears to be a very uncertain proposition for export this year on account of the war, the submarines and the blockades. Nevertheless the same conditions prevailed to some extent last year with a large export business being done, and larger in 1914 than in 1913, but it must be borne in mind that the submarines arc more active, while the blockades are becoming more effective, with England endeavoring to prevent as much as possible shipments of many kinds going through the neutral countries into the countries at war with England and her allies.

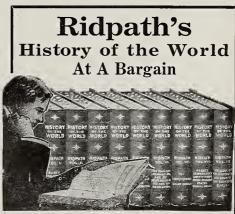
A local representatives of an Eastern dealer is reported as having stated that the following is a list of apple prices that, in his opinion, can be expected to prevail at the beginning of the apple season: Arkansas Black, extra fancy, \$1.50, fancy \$1.30; Black Bens, \$1.25, \$1.05; Delicious, \$1.90, \$1.75; Jonathans, \$1.35, \$1.20; Yellow Newtowns, \$1.60, \$1.45; W. W. Pearmain, \$1.30, \$1.15; Rome Beauty, \$1.60, \$1.45; Spitzenberg, \$1.85, \$1.70; Stayman, \$1.40, \$1.25; Winesap, \$1.60, \$1.45; Ben Davis, \$1.06, 90 cents; Black Twigs, \$1.10, 90 cents; Grimes Golden, \$1.25, \$1.15; Bananas, \$2.25, \$2.10.

A shipment of Bartlett pears was condemned at Vancouver, B. C., on account of codling moth. A similar experience occurred last year. Therefore it seems wise to caution all fruit-shipping concerns to use extreme carc in shipping to Canadian ports.

One apple grower of Wenatchee is reported as having sold his apple crop of Extra Fancy and Fancy, all sizes, as allowed in the Northwestern grading rules, at \$1.40 per box.

In the Hood River Valley there is the Apple Growers' Association organized in 1903, which will handle from two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop, the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, the Hood River Apple and Cold Storage Co. and a few independents.

The U. S. government reports 205,-000,000 bushels of apples this year. Their report for last year indicated 253,000,000 bushels. The State of Washington is credited with 31,000,000 bushels.



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The Second Manufacturers' and Land Products Show will be held in Portland October 25 to November 13. An unusually attractive program is offered this year, with special features for every day. This show is of special interest to the Northwest for the reason that the exhibits cover all the products of the soil and include all kinds of manufactured goods which are made in the Northwest. It is a splendid opportunity for all manufacturers to exhibit their manufactures and secure a great deal of publicity, and help secure additional business. It affords a splendid opportunity for the farmers to exhibit all products of the soil, which will certainly do much to encourage people to locate in the Northwest and help build up our agricultural communities where there is much land yet to be placed under cultivation, and which can be obtained at very reasonable prices. The managers of the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show show excellent judgment in making this a diversity show, because the future prosperity of the Northwest depends not upon the producing of one crop alone, but a large number of crops; in other words, "diversity farming."

The Northwest Apple Crop for 1915. While a great many estimators placed the apple crop of the Northwest at 12,000 cars, the Editor of "Better Fruit" early in the season estimated the crop around 9,000 cars. (At the time the Editor furnished this estimate he stated many things might arise between that time and harvesting to reduce the crop below that figure, more of which has happened than could reasonably be expected.) Since this estimate was made considerable damage has resulted in various districts from the following

causes: Hailstorms, codling moth, fungus, drouth, lack of water on the part of some of the irrigation companies, all of which has changed conditions very much in the last thirty to sixty days. The consensus of opinion now seems to point to a much smaller yield than originally estimated. Consequently it looks very much as if the commercial crop would be as follows: Washington, about 4,500 cars; Oregon, about 1,500 cars; Idaho, 500 to 700 cars. There will be a reasonable proportion of Extra Fancies, but not as large in some districts as was anticipated carly in the season, while in other districts the quantity of Extra Fancies will be larger than originally estimated.

Fall Spraying for Anthracnose.—Anthracnose is one of the most serious diseases that can infest an orchard, for the reason that when the trees become badly infested the large limbs die, and in a young orchard when the canker attacks the trunk of the tree the fruit grower may lose the whole tree. Recommendations for anthracnose is a fall spraying of bordeaux mixture. course the earlier this spray is applied in the fall the better. However, when there is a crop of apples on the trees the grower cannot use bordeaux strong enough to be absolutely effective in controlling anthracnose, therefore it is necessary to spray with bordeaux mixture, winter strength. This should be done immediately after the apples are harvested. Where anthracnose is more or less prevalent in an orchard it is recommended by pathologists that bordeaux of summer strength should be applied to the trees before the fall rains start in, which can be done without injury to the fruit. Every grower who has an orchard infested with anthracnose should spray this fall with bordeaux immediately after the harvesting season.

The United States Department of Labor has sent Inspector R. P. Bonham to Hood River to assist the fruit growers in securing help during the harvesting season. Splendid work was rendered this valley by the United States Department of Labor during the strawberry season. Mr. Bonham's work during the apple harvesting season is to assist growers to secure the necessary amount of competent help. The United States Department of Labor, Immigration Service, maintains an office in Portland, 424 Railway Exchange Build-

The Eighth National Apple Show will be held in Spokane November 15 to 20. Everyone who has attended the National Apple Shows at Spokane realizes fully their importance and value to the fruit indusrty of the Northwest. The people of Spokane are showing great enterprise in programming this show this year, especially so because it has been difficult to finance anything on account of the tightness of the money market. One of the main features of the show will be the meeting of the

Washington State Horticultural Society, which will hold its sessions in Spokane during the week of the Apple Show, under date of November 18 and 19. "Next Year's Marketing Problem" is one of the vital subjects that will come up before the growers who attend the Apple Show this year. Every fruit grower who can send an exhibit to this show should do so, and every fruit grower should attend. The National Apple Show has always been good and is entitled to the support of every fruit grower of the Northwest.

Marketing the 1915 Apple Crop.—The experience in marketing apples in past seasons, especially in 1914, when the crop was rushed on the market in bulk at harvesting season, realizing the lowest prices that have been obtained for box apples in many years, ought to be a good lesson to apple growers for 1915 and future years, indicating the necessity and importance of avoiding glutting the market at any particular time, especially in harvesting season. The supply of apples should go to the consuming public regularly month by month in ample quantities, without overcrowding the market during any of the marketing months. Of course this means that a great many apples should be placed in cold storage, and it is well in using cold storage to distribute the crop so that the supply is within close distance of the large consuming centers and tributary territory.

Fall Spraying.—Generally throughout the Northwest orchards have been pretty free from San Jose scale, consequently growers have not been spraying for San Jose scale in the last year or two, therefore San Jose scale has increased very considerably in various fruit districts throughout the Northwest recently. In some cases the scale is reported as being very plentiful. Growers are beginning to realize this, but a word of advice seems well worth while to those who may not be aware how serious this pest is if allowed to continue, as San Jose scale breeds very rapidly and only a small number this season may mean a seriously infested orchard next year. Therefore it is advisable to suggest that where scale is present in the orchard the fruit grower should spray either this fall of next spring. Of course if a man has comparatively little scale he can get along with one spray.

A New Grafting Wax .- Mr. August Niehans, after a long period of experimental work, has succeeded in making a grafting wax which is being reported on favorably by growers who have used it, especially on account of its convenience, as every fruit grower knows all grafting wax generally has to be heated and kept warm when being used. Mr. Niehans is making a pliable grafting wax that can be applied without being heated. Therefore it will be found to be a great convenience to the fruit grower who has grafting to do or who wants to cover the wounds after he has



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done a sereve pruning, to protect them from the weather. Attention is called to this wax on account of its convenient form, being ready for use at any time, which will save the fruit grower much trouble. Full particulars can be obtained by writing Mr. August Niehans, of Hood River, Oregon.

National Apple Day.—October 19th is National Apple Day. Every grower, every dealer, every retailer and everyone connected with the apple business should get behind this day to make it a grand success. It comes just as the right time of year when if the right effort is made a prompt stimulation can be created for apples which will mean increased consumption of apples during the year, and increased consumption of apples will mean a better demand and better prices, thus helping all the growers. On the other hand, the more fruit

we eat, and the more regularly we at it, the better health we will have. So anything you can do to boom National Apple Day will be a help to everybody.

Distribution of Northwestern Box Apples.—The Office of Markets and Rural Organization has perfected arrangements for investigation and study of distribution of Northwestern box apples. An office was opened in Spokane September 23 in charge of Mr. J. C. Gilbert. The excellent work being done in the distribution of fruits by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization will be of wonderful benefit to the fruit growers of the Northwest.

Treat the Boys-Now's Your Chance National Apple Day occurs Tuesday, October 19, and is now a permanent institution. It is the day of cheer and all are invited to join in its festivities.

There are many reasons why National Apple Day should be encouraged. First of all, apples are a valuable commercial commodity and aid towards the nation's wealth, when they are grown and distributed scientifically. Second, their health value is unquestioned. Even with the knock given the doctor by the old-time slogan, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," the doctor has many good words to say of the medicinal value of the apple. The modern slogan, "Health's best way, eat apples every day," is a more pleasing truth. The phosphorus in the apple is considered a great aid to brain workers, particularly if apples are eaten on retiring at night. From an economical standpoint a box or a barrel of nice juicy apples will satisfy and please more persons than any other article of food or luxury with which you can entertain them. From the humblest of humanity to the millionaire, king or queen, the apple will be accepted from the barrel or box without the use of a golden or silver platter, and such is the dignity of the apple, "King of Fruits."

So many good things can be said of the virtues of the apple, why not keep a nice box of apples near your desk, and your cigar bill will be less? Even the other fellow who is accustomed to the use of strong drink will change, when weaned to the liberal use of apples. Prohibitionist and temperance organizations should emblazon on their temperance banners, "Don't drink, pray; eat apples every day."

Accordingly you see apples are also a moral force. I might call them "The sunshine fruit of cheer." The smiling school children are aided in health by apples—but do they get their share? The man or men who supply their neighborhood schools with apples on National Apple Day will be blessed and revered with the joy of giving and the pleasure that is experienced by making so many others happy. Won't you help make the day a success by supplying your employes, family, friends, etc.? Nature's best fruit—the sunshine fruit of cheer. Beneficially and respectfully yours, R. J. Coyne, Chairman Publicity Committee.

HERE ARE THE **Cut Prices Fruit Ladders** 6-ft. Mitchell Tri-Pod \$2.40 Ladder ..... 8-ft. Mitchell Tri-Pod Ladder . . . . . . . . . 10-ft. Mitchell Tri-Pod Ladder 12-ft. Mitchell Tri-Pod Ladder 14-ft. Mitchell Tri-Pod Ladder 5.60At these prices (for a first-class ladder) you simply cannot afford NOT to send us a money order or check for one of these ladders Mitchell-Keystone Cider Mill and you will get more for your money. Three Sizes Prices upon request. LEWIS & STAYER C Portland, Ore.

Arthur M. Geary, whose father, Dr. Geary, owns a large orchard in Southern Oregon, while attending the law school in New York, was a frequent visitor among the fruit dealers of that city. He became impressed with the value of the auction market for apple growers. Since his return to Portland, where he soon expects to take up the practice of law, he has been visiting a number of fruit sections, explaining his views as to the value of auction markets to the apple growers by giving addresses and writing a number of articles which have appeared in various publications.

Spokane, Wn.

Boise, Idaho

The Georgia peach section shipped about 1,500 cars of peaches to New York. In 1912 New York used about 2,600 cars of Georgia peaches and in 1914 about 1,600 cars. The Georgia peach crop varies all the way from about 4,000 cars annually to 8,000.



JAMES HANDLEY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS Founder of National Apple Day

MR. HANDLEY was born in Rhode Island, spending much of his early life in an apple orchard, consisting of Rhode Island Greenings. When a boy he moved to Missouri, living for a few years in the vicinity of St. Joseph, where he continued his interest in orcharding and fruit growing, becoming a member of the local horticultural society. During his school life he devoted much attention to the study of botany, studying the growth of trees, Afterwards he plants and flowers. moved to Montana. While there he learned the printer's trade, becoming associated with the press and doing much work in a publicity way in developing the fruit industry of that state. While in Montana he published a pamphlet on the resources of that state, making prominent the orchard industry. Later he returned East and settled in Quincy, Illinois, his present home, where he assisted in organizing the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association. For fourteen years he has been secretary-treasurer, a great tribute to his ability and sincerity in behalf of the fruit industry of that section. The association came into existence for educational purposes and for the purpose of observing more closely the causes of failures in the production of fruit. Through the efforts of Mr. Handley,

who conducted a very careful campaign of research work, it was determined to a large extent that the poor crops were due to a lack of care and treatment on the part of the owner. Therefore Mr. Handley concluded that it was wise to set apart one day of the year to be observed in giving serious attention to the causes of failure and to other factors that might be introduced for the purpose of arousing a more general and concerted action on the part of the growers, with a view to obtaining better results. Incidentally, confidence was inspired, and the idea was so popular that Mr. Handley conceived a second idea in connection with Apple Day, which was that such a day could be utilized by a feast of apples, in this way stimulating in the beginning of the apple season an increased desire which would lead to a greater consumption, that would be of benefit to the consuming public as well as the grower and everyone connected with the apple industry. The objects and aims of Mr. Handley were entirely original and so interesting, and the opportunity for accomplishing much along this line were so great, that the plans were approved by all of the prominent people connected with horticulture in the United States. The grower, the commission man, the apple dealer, the retailer, the

public, the press, have all worked admirably and forcefully together in harmony along the ideas of National Apple Day as suggested by Mr. Handley, and the results already achieved have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The orchard industry has advanced and improved during the last few years and has now become a permanent business, almost a stabilized business. National Apple Day by general agreement has been set for the third Tuesday of every October. In nearly all of the large cities this day is being celebrated throughout the Union with exhibitions of apples in all the leading stores; special inducements to the trade are offered; the day is observed by all the hotels, dining cars, restaurants, who prepare special apple menus for this great day, the greatest day in the whole year for the apple world, and in this way, just in the beginning of the harvesting season, the public is stimulated to a greater consumption, which is being maintained throughout the season. The press is liberal in its publicity work; everyone connected with the apple industry is enthusiastic over Apple Day, therefore all honor is due Mr. Handley for creating and establishing National Apple Day throughout the United States. The consumption of apples has increased far beyond calculations and National Apple Day has fulfilled, is fulfilling and will continue to fulfill its purpose by creating a greater consumption and a greater demand, which means more money for every one connected with the apple industry and better health for everyone, as there is no more wholesome food or diet than an apple.

#### SAND

An illustration on page 6 shows the best way for orehardists to overeome the difficulties of cultivating this soil.

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Consignments and Correspondence Sollcited

# Apples for the Soldiers in the Trenches

Every soldier in the trenches and hospitals in Europe will be given an apple in the near future, if plans now being worked out by a committee of the apple trade throughout the United States are successful. It is proposed to have a vessel take over a big cargo of apples to be distributed free under the auspices of the Red Cross, and efforts will be made to get President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing to have the several warring governments permit safe passage for portions of the big consignment to the various fronts and hospitals where the fruit can be placed in the hands of the Red Cross for distribution, especially among the sick and wounded.

Apple growers and dealers who are endeavoring to send over the big consignment have learned that many of the fighting men are suffering because of lack of fruit juices, giving rise to scurvy and other disorders. Returning surgeons who have seen service in the European hospitals are said to approve heartily the plan to provide more fruit juices, not only among the wounded but also for the men in the trenches. "We are working on this undertaking purely from humanitarian motives," said one of the committee, who is a leading wholesale apple distributor, today. "It is going to cost a lot of money for the fruit alone, and we shall call upon all the people engaged in the apple industry to contribute a portion of the expense. At first the trade did not take kindly to the plan, as it was feared that vessels could not be found to carry over the apples. Then the idea was conceived of chartering a ship which would take nothing but apples, and we believe that when the purpose is disclosed to foreign governments none will oppose free passage of our ship, for it will go on a mission of charity. Last year they let several cargoes of toys and other similar articles go through to the different countries, and I think these apples ought to be considered in the same light as other gifts which America has donated to the war ridden countries."

A local apple man who has interested himself in the matter, and who has figured out how it can be done, says: "It is a big proposition and will require skilful handling, but it can be done. The value of the fruit alone would approximate about \$300,000 aboard ship at New York, for apples are worth considerably more than a year ago. Of course the expense of outfitting a vessel is a matter that has not been fully decided upon, but the fruit people have always been charitably disposed in cases like this, and they will help to find the means if assurances are given that the apples will reach the proper We understand that there are about 25,000,000 men actively engaged in the various armies and navies in the European war, and probably as many more indirectly involved. To give them all an American apple apiece would mean at least 50,000,000, and taking 500 apples to the barrel, which would be

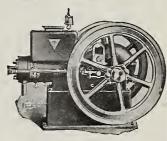


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## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent Portland, Oregon.

medium size fruit, we shall have to provide 100,000 barrels or 300,000 boxes at the lowest estimate. At present the minimum market value of this fruit is \$3 a barrel. I figure the whole undertaking would cost not less than \$500,000, but when we stop to figure that every person in this country, no matter what his nationality may be, could easily lend a hand in the undertaking, it is not such a difficult proposition as one might suppose."

Apple men hope to have the European belligerents to agree upon a one-day armistice when the apples are distributed, and it is planned to get everything in readiness for the vessel to sail on National Apple Day, October 19, so that the consignment may reach the various fighting zones and hospitals the early part of November, when Europe's scant fruit supply will have been exhausted for this season.

APPLE SHIPPERS' COMMITTEE

R. J. Coyne, of Coyne Bros., Chicago, chairman.

an.
T. O. McIton, Birmingham, Ala.
Warley Fruit & Produce Co., Mobile, Ala.
Scott Mayer Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark.
J. T. Nash, of Klein Simpson Fruit Co., Los

J. T. Nash, of Klein Simpson Fruit Co., 2008 Angeles, Cal.
C. E. Virden, of California Fruit Distribu-tors, Sacramento, Cal.
L. M. Speigl, of A. Levy & J. Zentner Co., San Francisco, Cal.
A. S. Donaldson, of Donaldson Fruit Co., Denver, Colo.
E. M. Merrick, Washington, D. C.
J. Nooney, of J. Nooney & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

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C. E. Newton, of C. E. Newton & Bros., Macon, Ga.
Nelson & Finch, Pcoria, III.
R. V. Bahr, of Pure Icc & Cold Storage Co., Springfield, III.
R. H. Pcnnington, of R. H. Pennington & Co., Evansville, Ind.
J. H. King, of Vondersaar & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
W. H. Grupe, of the Lagomarcino-Grupe Co. Burlington, Laws.

lis, Ind.
W. H. Grupe, of the Lagomarcino-Grupe Co.,
Burlington, Iowa.
O. West, of C. C. Taft & Co., Des Moines, Ia.
Wm. Hanson & Sons, Dubuque, Iowa.
Palmer Fruit Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
W. O. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.
T. C. Bayless, of Bayless Fruit Co., Lexington, Ky.
Cherles Scholtz, of Denunzio Fruit Co. Charles Scholtz, of Denunzio Fruit Co.,

Charles Scholtz, of Denunzio Fruit Co., Louisville, Ky. Charles Sugarman, of Kohlman Bros.-Sugar-man, New Orlcans, La. U. Grant Border, of T. H. Evans Co., Balti-more, Md.

more, Md.
Cecil Cummings, of Sands, Furber & Co.,
Boston, Mass.
H. J. Perkins, of Henry Perkins Co., Springfield, Mass.
W. N. Gleason, of W. N. Gleason Co., Worcester, Mass.
John D. Wiley, of D. O. Wiley & Co., Detroit, Mich.
T. F. Moşely, of Mosely Bros., Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Mich. W. G. Baldwin, of Fitzsimmons-Palmer Co.,

W. G. Baldwin, of Fitzsimmons-Palmer Co., Duluth, Minn.
J. C. Famechon, of J. C. Famechon Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
C. Emerson, of C. Emerson & Co., St. Paul.
R. H. Jones, of Ginocchio-Jones Fruit Co., Kansas City, Mo.
L. H. Hunt, of Hunt Bros. Fruit Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
George P. Schopp, of George P. Schopp & Co., St. Louis. Mo.

G. G. Trimble, of Trimble Bros., Omaha.
C. Wolters, of C. Wolters Co., Newark, N. J.
F. Brennisen, of F. Brennisen Son, Buffalo.
Joseph Steinhardt, of Steinhardt-Kelly, New

York.
G. E. Ward, of G. E. Ward & Co., Ravena,
N. Y.
H. B. Cash, of E. M. Upton Cold Storage Co.,
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R. B. Clayberger, of C. Wilkinson's Sons, Philadelphia.
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I. T. Hertzka, Nashville, Tenn.
A. A. Jackson & Co., Dallas, Tex.
C. E. Harkrider, of Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
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E. H. Jennings, of Jennings Bros., Roanoke, Va.

H. T. Lang Co., Eau Claire, Wis. Fred Grossenback, of A. Grossenback, Milwaukee, Wis.

A plant to exploit apples is being arranged by the trustees of the Spokane Fruit Growers Co. and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane. The Chamber of Commerce believes that increased consumption and better prices can be obtained if the fruitgrowers of that section spend the necessary amount of money in publicity required for this purpose. the Chamber of Commerce believes in publicity to advertise the apple is evidenced by the fact that they state they are ready to spend \$1,000 in an advertising campaign for this purpose. While no definite plan, in the latter part of August, had been effected, the matter was largely placed in the hands of Mr. Corbaley, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who is well known to the fruitgrowers of the Northwest, having been manager of the National Apple Show at Spokane during the last two years. Mr. Corbaley is credited with being one of the ablest and most popular publicity men in the Northwest.

Arthur M. Geary states that in Boston Northwestern apples are sold by wagonload, containing various varieties, sizes and grades. This information will not be very gratifying to Northwest apple growers because they have ascertained by experience that job-lot cars do not bring good prices. Therefore it cannot be expected that jobbing by the wagonload, in job lots of sizes and grades, will bring good prices. When a retailer or wholesaler has to purchase a job lot containing a lot of stuff that he does not want in order to get some that he does want, the average price cannot help but be low. There has been a strong demand on the part of dealers to buy in straight carloads of single varieties of certain grades with size specifications. Such carloads certainly bring the best money, and inasmuch as fruitgrowers, through marketing associations, have learned that the job-lot tramp grades sell at very low prices, it seems that they should wake up and load their cars in the way the trade demands and in the way that will bring the most money.

Following is a list of shippers reported approved by the Growers' Council as announced by W. H. Paulhamus: Hays Fruit Co., North Yakima; Randolph Fruit Co., North Yakima; The Fruit Exchange, Kennewick;

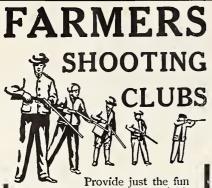
# Our Special Clubbing Offer "Better Fruit" offers to its readers a splendid clubbing list. These rates do not apply

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Through lack of space we are unable to give a more extended clubbing list. If this clubbing list does not meet your requirements, please make up a clubbing list that you desire, send it to us and we will advise you what the list will cost you.

	•	
Everybody's\$1.50	Hoard's Dairyman	\$1.00
Delineator 1.50	Review of Reviews	3.00
Better Fruit 1.00	Farm Journal (5 years)	1.00
fD 1 1	Better Fruit	1.00
Total \$4.00		
All for 2.75	Total	\$6.00
0.41.1	All for	3.70
Outlook \$3.00		
Scribner's 3.00	Ladies' World	\$1.00
World's Work	Modern Dricoille	1.00
Better Fruit 1.00	Modern Priscilla Pictorial Review	1.00
	Better Fruit	1.00
Total\$10.00	Detter Fruit	1.00
All for 6.45	Total	\$4.00
G 17 A		,
Scribner's \$3.00	All for	2.75
Delineator 1.50		
Everybody's 1.50	American Swineherd	\$ .50
Better Fruit 1.00	Everybody's	1.50
	Oregon Agriculturist	.50
Total \$7.00	Better Fruit	1.00
All for 4.50		
	Total	\$3.50
American Magazine \$1.50	All for	2.60
Woman's Home Companion 1.50	All for	4.00
Better Fruit 1.00		
m	Fruit Grower and Farmer	\$1.00
Total \$4.00	Good Housekeeping	1.50
All for 2.15	Better Fruit	1.00
Woman's Home Companion \$1.50	Total	\$3.50
American 1.50	All for	2.60
Better Fruit 1.00		
	Northwest Poultry Journal	\$ .50
Total	Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00
All for 2.80	Review of Reviews	3.00
	Better Fruit	1.00
Aeronautics \$3.00	Detter Fruit,	1.00
Good Housekeeping 1.50	Total	\$5.50
Better Fruit 1.00		
TD 4 1	All for	3.40
Total \$5.50		
All for 4.30	Pacific Homestead	\$1.00
Martine Distance Manager and MA	Delineator	1.50
Motion Picture Magazine \$1.50	Better Fruit	1.00
American Boy 1.00		
Better Fruit 1.00	Total	\$3.50
m-+-1	All for	2.60
Total \$3.50	111 101 111111111111111111111111111111	
All for 2.80	Western Farmer	\$1.00
Automobile Torrenol 04 50	Harper's Bazaar	1.50
Automobile Journal \$1.50	Everybody's	1.50
Scientific American 3.00	Better Fruit	1.00
Better Fruit 1.00	Delica A. Witter and A. Witter	1.00
m-1-1	Total	\$5.00
Total		
All for 4.70	All for	3.75





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Richey & Gilbert Co., Toppenish; Thompson Fruit Co., North Yakima; The E. E. Samson Co., North Yakima; C. R. Paddock, North Yakima; Pike & Blood, North Yakima; Yakima Fruit Sellers, North Yakima; Richey & Gilbert, North Yakima; Horticultural Union, North Yakima; Hafener & Plath, North Yakima; Producers' and Consumers' Alliance, North Yakima; J. F. McCurdy, Wapato; H. H. Davis Co., Kennewick; Northwestern Fruit Exchange; North Pacific Fruit Distributors (which includes the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers' Association); A. F. Carpenter; J. McPhee Ferguson; J. E. Shannon; Wright Fruit Co.; Fruit Growers' Exchange, Selah; Roy C. Brown, Zillah.

There is some talk about W. H. Paulhamus running for governor, but Mr. Paulhamus has not yet expressed himself definitely so far as has been ascertained. It is generally conceded and admitted that Paulhamus is not only a very able man and that he would make an excellent governor, but the fruitgrowers believe that he has a greater opportunity to do more good by devoting his time to the berry business of Puyallup, which he has built up extensively and successfully. Fruitgrowers all over the Northwest are also putting up a strong claim for his services, believing that he can be of more value to the Northwest as a member and president of the Fruit Growers' Council than in any other position.

The Apple Show at the International Apple Shippers' Association at Chicago was a winner, both in quality and quantity. At the convention in Boston in 1914 the exhibit consisted of 1,100 plates, but this year the exhibit at Chicago consisted of 2,500 plates. Exhibits were made from the Northwest by Wenatchee, Hood River, Payette, Idaho, and also Sebastopol, California. The latter section is well known in the trade on account of being the largest producing section of Gravensteins of

any single district in America.

According to general reports, business in the United States has been showing material improvement. A map has been compiled showing every state in the Union, and the states where business is good are marked in white and other states where business is only moderate are shown slightly shaded in black, while where business is below normal or poor that state is marked all black. Many states show white and some states show black shading, while some show slightly black shading, whereas only two states are put down in black or reported "poor."

E. DeSellem, horticultural inspector from Yakima, accompanied by Dr. J. W. Hotson, pathologist, connected with the Experiment Station at Pullman, who is doing special work in Yakima Valley, made a visit to Hood River in the month of August. Mr. DeSellem is one of the most energetic inspectors located anywhere in the Northwest, with an extensive acquaintance among fruitgrowers all over, having been a regular attendant at all of the horticultural meetings and apple shows held in the Northwest.

Philadelphia fruit dealers attended the International Apple Shippers' Convention at Chicago in large numbers, being very enthusiastic in according the meeting a great success.

West Virginia reports the apple crop of excellent quality, there being about 40 per cent of last year.

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Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s Clothing

Dr. Jaeger Underwear

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#### **Buffum & Pendleton**

311 Morrison Street PORTLAND, OREGON

There seems to be something peculiar about the fruit business. Prices do not depend entirely upon quantity, but they are due largely to other conditions which are not always tangible. It is usually a fact that when early fruits like cherries, apricots, plums and peaches bring low prices, all other kinds of fruits later in the season, like pears and apples, sell also at low figures. When the demand is good at the beginning of the season, fruit selling at good prices, usually this condition prevails throughout the year.

Mr. D. J. Whitney, editor of The Orchard and Farm, a short time ago made a flying trip through the North-west, visiting the editor of "Better Fruit" on his way. Mr. Whitney is one of the best informed editors of all the fruit publications on the Pacific Coast. Orchard and Farm is one of the best fruit publications, typographically, in the State of California, and ably edited by Mr. Whitney.

It is stated by local Wenatchee papers that E. Wagner & Sons have contracted about 300,000 boxes straight orchard run of apples at an average of \$1.00 per box for Australian and South American markets. These purchases in a large measure consist of the early and fall varieties.

#### Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

Required by the Aet of August 24, 1912.

#### of "Better Fruit," Published Monthly at Hood River, Oregon for October, 1915

Note: This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

Name of Editor, E. H. Shepard. Post office address, Hood River, Oregon.

Name of Managing Editor, E. H. Shepard. Post office address, Hood River, Oregon.

Name of Business Manager, E. H. Shepard. Post office address, Hood River, Oregon.

Publisher, Better Fruit Publishing Company. E. H. Shepard, sole owner and publisher. Post office address, Hood River, Oregon.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addesses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.) E. H. Shepard, sole owner. Address, Hood River, Oregon.

Oregon,

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above: (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

E. H. SHEPARD, Editor and Publisher.

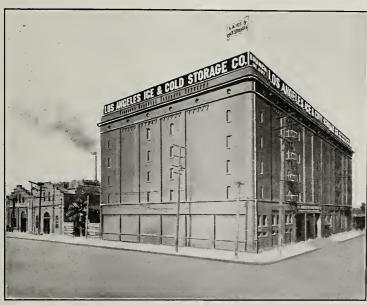
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1915.

(Seal)

ERNEST C. SMITH,

Notary Public for the State of Oregon.

(My eommission expires August 7, 1916.)



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—to the LOS ANGELES market, the distributing center of the great Southwest.

The California apple crop is about 1,800 cars short this season, which makes Los Angeles an excellent market.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

#### The Spokane National Apple Show

By Robert S. Phillips, Spokane, Washington.

THE National Apple Show, which has been a feature at Spokane for seven years, will be held again this fall, the business men of Spokane having recently decided to guarantee whatever deficit may result. While none of the seven apple shows held thus far have come out even financially, the business interests of Spokane have chosen to consider only the broad question of assisting the Northwestern fruit industry, even though they know they must be prepared to pocket a tidy loss each year. The eighth annual show will be held November 15 to 20, probably in the spacious grounds beneath the joint overhead tracks of the O.-W. R. & N. Company and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Robert H. Kipp, a

well-known apple man, has been appointed chairman of the board of trustees.

This year the growers' conference will be directed by the Washington State Horticultural Society, which will be in charge the first three days. The Northwest Fruit Growers' Council, of which W. H. Paulhamus is chairman, has called a conference of growers to be held November 18 and 19 at the apple show. Marketing problems, especially those connected with the handling of the 1916 crop, are announced to be the chief subject of this conference. The closing day's session will be devoted to by-products of the fruit industry.

"Next year's marketing problem is the most vitally important question before Northwestern apple growers," declares Gordon C. Corbaley, manager of the show. "The Northwest in 1916 will be called on to sell between 18,000 and 22,000 carloads of boxed apples, as against 9,000 cars this year. Our ability to cause the market to absorb an increase of more than 100 per cent depends upon the way we systematize distribution. At the apple show the growers will consider the facts gathered by the Northwest Fruit Growers' Council during the 1915 marketing season, and will appoint committees to work out details to permit final and definite action at the annual meeting of the Council in January. "The women's department of the show, which was a wonderful success last year, will be repeated on a greatly enlarged scale. Demonstrations of grade and pack by the inspectors of the principal Northwestern boxed-apple shippers will be features of the apple show. The demonstrations are an important educational feature. Prizes are to be offered the inspectors for the most instructive and educational exhibit from the standpoint of benefit to the growers. The inspectors will be invited to enter five-box exhibits of the red, the partly red and green varieties, packing the boxes so as to demonstrate the extremes permissible under the standard classifications and illustrate the sizes permissible. In this connection the inspectors will be asked to conduct half-hour question round tables each afternoon, when growers may inquire regarding the grades and packs illustrated. The grade and pack exhibits will supplement the packing school and contests which have been features of previous apple shows. To stimulate interest in an absolutely uniform system

## YAKIMA FRUIT SELLERS

North Yakima, Washington

A Central Selling Agency for Yakima EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

## Yakima County Horticultural Union Yakima Fruit Growers' Exchange Richey & Gilbert Company

Our organizations handled 2,500 carloads of Yakima Fruitlast season. Hundreds of growers have joined our movement and we already have under contract a much larger proportion of Yakima tonnage than ever before. Additional tonnage is coming to us daily. We have a large proportion of the fruit in the early districts—therefore we can load the early assorted cars—money-makers for the trade and the growers.

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FRED EBERLE, Asst. Manager

# Only a Car of Apples

# Tricks of the Trade **Exposed**

(By C. C. P.)

Br-r-r-r-r-r-z!

Bunco Skinner, the Prond Produce Pirate, deftly lighting a monogrammed Turkish cigarette with his right, gracefully bent over to the buzzer, and with his carefully manicured left rang for a messenger boy.

A moment before, his private secretary, Miss Keys, had laid a thick swad of telegrams on his glistening mahogany desk.

"Ah, hah!" said B. S. (for thus shall we refer to the villain in the future) - "Ah, hah!" repeated B. S., as he inhaled a fragrant draught from his privately monogrammed cigarette-"Today I make a killing." - - - -

The continuation of this exciting story will be furnished on request. WRITE FOR IT TODAY—it is great.

# **Produce** Reporter Company

**CHICAGO** 

of grade and pack for every Northwestern district the five-box awards will be made not only on the basis of the most perfect fruit, but on the skill with which the different styles of packing are illuustrated. In scoring the judges will emphasize the ability with which the various packs are exemplified. While the by-products proposition has been at a standstill since the European war began, making it more profitable to sell fresh fruit, that condition seems now to be passing, and the by-products features of the apple show promise to make a live subject. This will be discussed in the conference November 20."

Land Show in Portland Opens Soon

October 25 will witness the opening in Portland of the second annual Manufacturers' and Land Products Show. The exposition will be in progress until midnight, November 13, and each day will offer a special feature, event or program in which some city, town or community of the Northwest will take part. The exhibition is intended to show the whole of the Northwest under one great roof. More than 75,000 square feet will be devoted to exhibit space, and Oregon, Washington and Idaho counties and communities have been invited to take part. The management of the exposition is this year giving free space to land products displays and a grand prize is to be given for the best county exhibit.

Portland's Chamber of Commerce presents the exposition, and the directors of the show have been named by the Industries and Manufacturers' and the Oregon Development Bureaus, two of the most important in the work of the organization. Exhibits from the field, forest, factory and stream will be arranged in an attractive manner, and visitors will be given a truthful presentation of the agricultural, industrial and horticultural greatness of the Northwest. The exposition is open to exhibitors from the entire Pacific Coast. The exposition in Portland comes at a time of the year when the state and county fairs are over and this assures an excellent display of exhibits of all kinds in the Oregon metropolis. Consumer and producer will meet at the exposition, new markets will have a wider knowledge of what the North-west produces. It will also present in a truthful manner the exact opportuni-ties for homeseekers. It is intended that the exposition will prove an ideal medium to advertise many commodities to demonstrate and prove beyond question of doubt that the Pacific Northwest has many possibilities as a great manufacturing and industrial center.

Leading manufacturers of the Northwest assert the industries of the country are becoming better known each year as a result of the activities of the managers of the various concerns to acquaint the people with the articles that are produced here. In no better way can the manufacturer show to advantage what he really makes than by a comprehensive exhibit at expositions like the Manufacturers' and Land Prod-

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And that there are many instances of four and five-year-old trees (after planting) producing close to a bushel of nuts?

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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

ucts Show, where more than 20,000 people daily view the displays. Applications for space have been received from many concerns, and by September 1st the success of the second annual show was assured. More than 4,500 members of the Chamber of Commerce are taking a personal interest to make the exposition the greatest of its kind ever staged in the West. Industrial exhibits will be arranged in the Armory and a temporary structure covering more than a city block will be erected to house the soil products.

Special prizes will be awarded for apple and potato displays, and the best individual farm exhibit. The exhibit of apples at this year's show will be a feature. Announcement is made by the Land Products Committee of the exposition that more than two-thirds of the counties of Oregon will send exhibits to Portland, and after the holding of the State Fair there is a possibility of having a display of some kind from each of the thirty-five counties in the state, as well as from sections of Washington and Idaho, especially the Washington counties in the Columbia River watershed. The transportation lines are co-operating to make the exposition a success, and low fares for the round trip will prevail while the show is in progress.

The Mutual Creamery of Utah is reported having announced that they will purchase 20,000 cows for the State of Utah during the next twelve months. The dairy business is proving a profitable diversity line for the fruitgrowers. There are reasons for this. Orchards produce better when the nitrogen supply and humus content is maintained in the soil, which can be done by producing cover crops of clover, alfalfa or vetch, which in turn will furnish feed, according to the size of the orchard, sufficient to maintain good-sized dairy herds.

Philadelphia papers are reported as strong on the idea, "Direct from the grower to the consumer." That may grower to the consumer." be all right and undoubtely is in a small way, but the Northwest would have a big job if the individual growers would tackle the problem-each one finding for himself consumers to purchase his crop. A few growers can do this in a small way in nearby markets, but when it comes to moving 15,000 carloads of apples which have to go under ice that is another problem. It will be a long day before the grower can do away with either the dealer or the retailer.

John B. Cancelmo of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the high-class fruit dealers of the United States and one of the most popular men in the trade, in a personal letter to the editor reports the International Apple Shippers' convention as being the greatest and most successful meeting ever held. Mr. Cancelmo is one of the largest handlers of boxed apples from the Northwest in Philadelphia.



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There is big money in making eider from cull fruit, windfalls and unmarketable fruit for fruit growers at a fixed price per gallon. Let us tell you how this is done on a "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Cider Press. Our presses are helping thousands of men to a comfortable income and with

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The Growers' League of Wcnatchee has adopted a resolution which will require every packer to be registered. To register a packer must call at the office of the League and show references as to his ability and deposit a registration fee of \$1.00. Through this system the League believes it will be able to keep a line on poor packers and improve the Wenatchee apple pack very materially. Selling agencies and shippers operating in the Wenatchee district have promised their support to this system, which assures it of being a

The Libby, McNeil Cannery at The Dalles, Oregon, has done an extensive business this year. In addition to putting up an immense quantity of cherries from The Dalles, Hood River, Yakima and surrounding territory, they have put up a large amount of pears, buying 200 carloads from the Yakima district alone.

The Hood River Co-operative Creamery.—The fruitgrowers of Hood Biver several months ago organized and have operating successfully a cooperative creamery which has proven very profitable to the fruitgrowers and a very satisfactory side linc in connection with growing fruit.

Southern Oregon apple crop and pear crop are reported very light this year on account of frosts and exceedingly dry weather. It is stated by some who have visited this district that the shipments in pears and apples will probably be around 300 carloads.

J. D. Adams, member of the Growers' League of Wenatchee, attended the International Apple Shippers' convention at Chicago and is reported as feeling optimistic about the prospect of good prices on apples in the year 1915.

It is reported that Fred Olds of the Wenatchee district has contracted his apple crop, consisting principally of King Davids and Jonathans, damaged considerably by hail, at \$1.00 per box.

G. W. Coburn of Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Association and J. F. Segrue of the Cashmere Union attended the International Apple Shippers' Convention in Chicago in August.

The New York Central Railway officials report in 1914 they shipped out of Western New York 26,639 cars of apples.

Sumner, Washington, cannery processed a quantity of cherries this year for the first time on the maraschino method.

The ten-year-average apple crop, according to the United States government report is 176,000,000 bushels per

The Ozark peach crop is reported to have amounted to one-half million dollars this season.

The Apple Crop of the U. S. for 1914 and 1915

In 1914 the Agricultural Optimist reported the apple crop of the United States as 40,500,000 barrels. The opinion was frequently and generally expressed by the trade that the apple crop of 1914 was somewhere from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels. Striking an average between the Agricultural Optimist estimate and the dealers' minimum of 50,000,000 barrels would mean the crop was approximately 45,000,000 barrels. If anyone would take the various estimates that have been reported through the trade fruit journals and through various other sources and strike an average of the percentages, figuring out the total accordingly, he would probably arrive at the conclusion that the apple crop of the United States for the year 1915 is approximately in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. In making your estimate, however, you must bear in mind that some of the small producing sections have very high percentages in the way of crops this year, while some of the large producing sections have 50 per cent or less. New York State, the largest apple state in the Union, is estimated at from 40 to 50 per cent; Pennsylvania and New England, somewhere near the same percentage. In the Middle West, in Missouri and Arkansas and some other states the crop is large compared with last year, but it seems fair to assume that 50 per cent would be approximately a fair percentage. Taking 50 per cent of last year's crop, founded on an average from the Agricultural Optimist and the trade estimate, would figure out a crop of about 22,500,000 barrels, which is the lowest crop reported in the last twenty years. The following is an approximate list of the apple crop from the year 1895 to date, which has been printed in many publications. While we cannot vouch for the correctness, in all probability it is approximately correct: 1895, 60,-500,000 barrels; 1896, 69,000,000 barrels; 1897, 41,000,000 barrels; 1898, 28,500,-000 barrels; 1899, 58,500,000 barrels; 1900, 57,000,000 barrels; 1901, 26,970,000

## Notice to Orchardists

On page 6 there is a photograph of orehard cultivation that will interest all fruit growers.

#### Caught 51 Rats One Week

Trap resets itself; 22 inches high; will last for years; can't get out of order; weighs 7 pounds. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. This trap does its work, never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass device they die. Rats are disease carriers, also cause fires. Rat catcher sent prepaid on receipt of \$3.00; Mouse catcher, 10 inches high, \$1.00. Money back if not satisfied. One of these ratcatchers should be in every school building.

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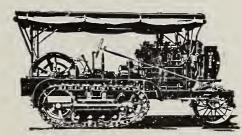
Don't say Caterpillar unless you mean Holt!

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It's being able to work every day in the year that makes the Caterpillar a money getter for you. And the upkeep cost is low—particularly in the new models.

The Caterpillar today is much stronger and simpler than the old 1911 and 1912 models. 5 pieces in the track unit where it took 25 three years ago—stronger frame—all cut-steel gears in dust-proof cases—scores of important refinements.

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When ordering apples specify Blue Ribbon Brand and be assured of the best the market affords. All apples packed under our personal supervision and inspection.

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### Yakima County Horticultural Union

FRED EBERLE, Manager

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON





# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JUST OFF THE PRESS

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It tells how to do the things that every fruit grower must do who is growing fruit as a business.

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Labels Stationery **Booklets** Catalogs

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Write for Prices and Specifications. We can supply your wants quickly, accurately and economically

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barrels; 1902, 46,625,000 barrels; 1903, 42,626,000 barrels; 1904, 45,360,000 barrels; 1905, 24,300,000 barrels; 1906, 38,-280,000 barrels; 1907, 29,540,000 barrels; 1908, 25,850,000 barrels; 1909, 25,415,000 barrels; 1910, 23,825,000 barrels; 1911, 31,000,000 barrels; 1912, 47,825,000 barrels; 1913, 30,900,000 barrels; 1914, 40,-500,000 barrels; 1915, no reliable estimates up to the present time, but in all probability somewhere between 20,-000,000 and 25,000,000 barrels, or a good, fair guess would be 22,500,000 barrels.

Mr. Darlington, the local inspector at Cashmere, has been making an estimate of the apple crop of that district. Cashmere reports through Mr. Ralph Dunham, assistant to Mr. Darlington, that the pear crop of that district is exceptionally good this year. The Cashmere Union made arrangements to hold a packing school during the month of August for the purpose of instructing their growers to do more perfect packing. Packing schools have been of great educational value, and where held in the different districts the packs of different fruits have been greatly improved.

The apple crop of 1914, taking a fair average of estimates, would be about 45,000,000 barrels; the crop of 1913 was reported at 30,000,000 and the crop of 1915 looks like about 22,500,000 barrels, or one-half of the 1914 crop or threequarters of the 1913 crop.

#### Market Expert Expresses Opinion

Chas. J. Brand, head of the Bureau of Markets and Rural Organizations, who has been visiting the West, is reported as expressing the following opinion, according to local papers in the various sections where he visited, conferring with the growers in reference to marketing, endeavoring to assist them in every way possible. His opinion outlines in a general way his views, which will give the growers some idea of where they "are at" in reference to the Fruit Growers' Council, although his opinion is not final or binding in any way. "There are some close questions to be considered," said Mr. Brand this morning, "and I think that I have been quoted incorrectly in some of the papers of the Northwest. I hold that any body of growers or stockholders in a concern may agree upon prices and marketing practices under the pro-



visions of the federal law. If the growers of this valley and Hood River and Wenatchee want to get into one growers' organization, as individual growers and not as members of another organization, I think that they have a perfect right to do so and will not in their operations come in conflict with the terms of the anti-trust act. As individual growers acting co-operatively they can control their marketing, but if they try to act as corporate units they are passing the limits of the law. Growers in this valley, Hood River and Wenatchee have not exceeded the limits of their rights under the antitrust law by forming the Growers' Council, but they must join it as individuals and not by associations, such as the Fruit Growers' Association, the Horticultural Union and the like.

"When it comes to the question of the several associations affiliating for the purpose of control of markets I think the limits of the law are passed. When it comes to the Shippers' Council and Growers' Council attempting to co-operate in handling the marketing I am certain that this is in violation of the anti-trust law. I hope I make myself clear. A co-operative fruit organization, no matter how big, can act as the 2,500 stockholders of the steel corporation in the handling of their product. The limits of the law are passed when several of these co-operative organizations come together and attempt to control prices."

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Turns night into day, Gives better light
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Makes its light from common gasoline. No
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COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT
We want one person in each locality to whom
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You could not give bim a greater pleasure or a stronger influence for good. Each sissue of this splendid magazine is filled with clean, fascinating stories and instructive articles, all of intense interest to every live boy. Also, each issue contains departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. A new, handsome cover in colors each month. Beautifully illustrated throughout, both in black and white and in colors.

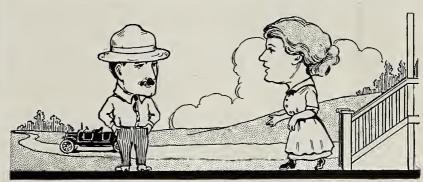
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Order To-day! Your subscription will be entered at once and the you immediately, all trainsportation charges prepaid. We'll reduce you money promptly if you are not more than pleased with THE BOYS' MACAZINE, the Electric Engine and the Book. (We refer you to any bank, mercantile agency or publisher as to our responsibilities.

ADDRESS THE SCOTT F. REDFIELO CO.







"We are almost out of chocolate. Get a 3-lb. can of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate. Don't buy the bulk kind."

And John "obeyed orders" cheerfully, for of all the members of the household, John, the "boss," likes his breakfast cup of Ghirardelli's the most.

He knows what a delicious, sustaining beverage it is, what wonderful cakes, puddings and cookies his wife makes with its aid. He also knows that it gives the highest food value for the man who works hard, for the woman who must always be well, for children on the grow.

Order from Your Grocer Today

# nirarde The Only Ground Chocolate

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. hermetically sealed cans. There's a double economy in buying the 3-lb. can.

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.
San Francisco

Since 1852

You are invited to visit the Ghirardelli Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and see a model chocolate factory in operation



LESLIE BUTLER, President TRUMAN BUTLER, Vice President C. H. VAUGHAN, Cashier

Established 1900

# **Butler Banking Company**

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

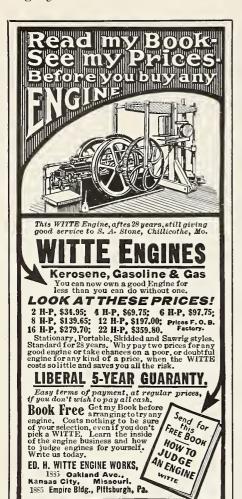
\$100,000.00 Capital

4% Interest Paid in our Savings Department

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO GOOD FARM LOANS

If you have money to loan we will find you good real estate security, or if you want to borrow we can place your application in good hands, and we make no charge for this service.

THE OLDEST BANK IN HOOD RIVER VALLEY



#### 10c for Three Months

Trial subscription to leading fruit and garden publication. Gives timely information each month. Eighteen years old. Regular subscription rate \$1 for tree years. Address

Fruitman and Gardener Mount Vernon, Iowa 11 Main Street

**BUY AND TRY** 

White River Flour

> MAKES Whiter, Lighter **Bread**

#### A New Discovery in the American Wine Industry

The American Department of Agriculture announces that there has been discovered at Washington a method for concentrating grape juice which promises to be the greatest discovery in the wine industry since Pasteur discovered the method of preserving light wines for the French government.

This new method is altogether novel, as it consists not in boiling down the juice, but in freezing the juice. The ice is then cracked into small pieces and whirled in a centrifugal machine; by this means all the sugar and thick syrup is separated from the ice, which is almost pure water. By this means a gallon of the syrup is reduced to one quart.

A peculiar phenomenon incident to this process is the fact that the cream of tartar crystallizes out with the ice and makes the acidity of the juice much less than normal. This is particularly true of the Concord grape juice, which has a large percentage of tartar in it.

This new method of freezing the juices to concentrate them preserves in a wonderful degree the natural purple color of the juice and makes the drink very much more beautiful in its rich purple appearance and more sparkling.

When the concentrated juice is sterilized afterward by heating it keeps indefinitely as a thick syrup. It can be used at soda fountains, as flavorings for cookery and other dietary purposes. The government hopes to exploit this latest discovery on a commercial basis this year, as it promises not only to give a fine quality of goods from the best grapes, but also the freezing method takes out the "rough" taste of many cheaper grades and gives a very fine article from the cheaper and coarser varieties.-Scientific American.

#### A Few Canning Hints

Have the canning plant properly installed before the fruits and vegetables begin to ripen. See that the cans, labels, cases, solder, flux, etc., are ordered immediately. Be sure to order the hole and cap cans, and specify in your order that you want solderhemmed caps. Order the enamel cans for fruits if you wish to preserve the color, flavor and quality of the product. The soldering irons should be properly tinned if you wish to do a smooth job of soldering. This is done by heating the irons, then filing them until they are bright. The irons are now dipped in a zinc solution, then rubbed in salammoniac to which solder has been added. When the cans are placed in the retorts keep up the pressure as recommended, and do not record the time until the thermometer registers the degree of heat recommended for handling the various products. For detailed instructions write for the Canning Bulletin, No. 82, Idaho Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho.—C. C. Vincent, Horticulturist.





work to do, wear Tower's Fish Brand

#### Reflex Slicker \$3.00

The coat that keeps out all the rain. Reflex Edges stop every drop from running in at the front.

Protector Hat, 75 cents

Satisfaction Guaranteed Send for free catalog

A.J.TOWER CO. BOSTON

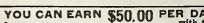


TOWER'S FISH BRAND











YOU CAN EARN \$50.00 PER DAY
with the
Gearless Improved Standard
Well Drilling Machine.
Drills through any formation.
Five years shead of any other.
Has record of drilling 130 feed
and driving easing in 9 hours.
Another record where 70 feet was drilled on 2% gal. distillate
at 9c per gal. One man can operate. Electrically equipped for
remning nights. Fishing job. Engine ignition. Catalogue WS.
REIERSON MACHINERY CO., Manfrs., Portland, Ore.

#### Pear Blight

Mr. Waite, a graduate chemist and druggist, with many years' practical experience in compounding chemicals, states that he believes he has found the cure for blight, which is a chemical preparation which, when applied, kills the germs by dissolving the exudation. While it is hoped that his remedy will prove successful, fruitgrowers in general are not inclined to believe in any remedy for the cure of blight. In fact they will not believe that there is any method of controlling blight except the cutting-out process until such a remedy has been proven positively effective.

Mr. Anthonie van Diem, of the firm of W. van Diem Company of Rotter-dam, Holland, called at "Better Fruit" office in July, this being his first trip to the United States. The firm of W. and W. U. van Diem was started in 1860, and imported Northwestern fruits as far back as 1895. Mr. van Diem left Holland on this trip on the steam-ship Rotterdam June 12, 1915, the voyage taking twenty-one days. His experience was quite interesting. The steamship was held up several times by British and German boats, but after leaving the Irish coast he had a very pleasant trip. Mr. van Diem was very much impressed with the City of New York, which he saw for the first time. He arrived in Portland July 18th, being entertained in that city by Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, Mr. Berghuis-Krak and his friends. On July 22nd he came to Hood River, calling on the editor of "Better Fruit," in which paper the firm has advertised for a number of years. He was also entertained by Mr. Wilmer Sieg, sales manager of the Hood River

# What are your dairy problems?

To get started profitably in dairying as a side-line, the fruit grower needs helpful advice and suggestions.

Our service department will delight in doing this very thing, without any charge or obligation.

We are sole Oregon distributors for "Simplex" Separators, B-L-K Milkers, Papec Ensilage Cutters, Simplex Silos and all kinds of dairy, butter-making and cheesemaking supplies.

Your name on a postal will bring Free Catalogs

Monroe & Crisell

126 Front St.

Portland, Oregon



# Lime Sulphur Lead Arsenate Bordeaux Paste Spra-Sulphur

The most serious pests and diseases doing the most damage to trees in the Northwest are San Jose Scale and Anthracnose. The ones doing the most damage to crops and causing a loss of millions annually to fruit growers, are Codling Moth and Scab.

#### Growers Must Have Sprays that are Efficient

We make the above sprays of the highest degree of efficiency and sell at reasonable prices.

Člean crops are necessary if you expect to sell your apples

at good prices.

#### Use Our Sprays and Grow Clean Fruit

Factory at Clackamas, Oregon. New factory being built at Hood River, Oregon.

For the present direct all correspondence to

Oregon Arsenical Spray Co. CLACKAMAS, OREGON



San Francisco Los Angeles Portland Seattle



#### J.C.PearsonCo.,Inc Sole Manufacturers

Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass.

# PEARSON

CONOMY in buying is getting the best value for the money, not always in getting the lowest prices. PEARSON prices are right.

DHESIVENESS or holding power is the reason for PEARSON nails. For twenty years they have been making boxes strong. Now, more than ever.

RELIABILITY behind the goods is added value. You can rely on our record of fulfillment of every contract and fair adjustment of every claim.

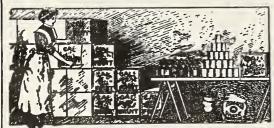
ATISFACTION is assured by our long experience in making nails to suit our customers' needs. We know what you want; we guarantee satisfaction.

RIGINALITY plus experience always excels imitation. Imitation's highest hope is, to sometime (not now) equal Pearson—meantime you play safe.

NAILS



# Paste for Labeling—"Palo Alto" Paste Powder



added to cold water, instantly makes a beautiful, smooth, white paste. Ready for immediate use at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. No labor. No muss. No spoiled paste.

PASTE SPECIALISTS

Robinson Chemical Works

349-351 Eighth Street

San Francisco, California

# More About Walnu

Why raise wheat and oats on land suitable for walnuts when the returns scarcely justify the labor expended, with very little income on your investment?

Our 6 and 7-year-old grafted VROOMAN FRANQUETTES are bearing several times as much net income this season as our wheat and oats. What will the difference be when the trees are 12 to 15 years old? We would estimate 10 to 15 times as much.

Why raise grain and sell it on oversupplied foreign markets at a low price when we are importing 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of walnuts that are not nearly as good and sell for a lower price than those we can raise here at home?

here at home?

Many owners of seedling orchards of bearing age this season have applied to us for capable men to top-graft their orchards. This must be done at great expense and loss of time. Don't make this mistake, as others are now paying for this experience. We helped to pay for it by working over 800 seedling sourselves.

Come this month before the nuts drop and compare our orchard with seedling orchards.

Write for our bocklet, "Walnut Growing," and prices on GRAFTED VROOMAN FRANQUETTE walnut trees.

FERD GRONER & McCLURE, Hillsboro, Oregon

Apple Growers' Association. He stated he was much impressed with the beauty of Hood River scenery and its up-to-date orchards. Another thing which he spoke of particularly was the immense cold-storage plant and facilities of the Hood River Apple Growers' Association. Mr. van Diem left Portland July 23rd, via Seattle, intending to visit a number of other points on his trip, among them Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, expecting to reach New York August 3rd and sail on that day for home. The object of Mr. van Diem's visit was to make arrangements for such apples as his firm would require during the coming season and to form a more intimate acquaintance with the shippers of the Northwest with whom he has done business for many years, and with whom he expects to do a larger business in the future.

The peach crop of the Northwest in the year 1915 is reported about normal. Peaches in the Northwest have been packed exclusively in boxes, but in various other sections of the United States many other kinds of packages have been used for years, among which may be mentioned the bushel basket, the half-bushel basket, the six and four-basket crate, the Climax basket, containing one-fifth bushel; also onesixth of a bushel and a twenty-pound package containing about one-third of a bushel. In Delaware and New Jersey the half-bushel basket is used quite extensively. The six-basket crate is more extensively used in the Middle West. Along the Atlantic Coast and in the Southern peach sections, as well as Virginia, the package used contains six baskets holding four quarts each. In California peaches are usually packed

#### HONEST TREES AT HONEST PRICES

Order your trees direct from longest established, most reliable nursery in the West. Save money—avoid disappointment. 500 acres—50 years thoroughly reliable dealings. Get our list and prices before you buy a tree :

> THE WOODBURN NURSERIES Woodburn, Ore.

#### **Store Your Apples** in Spokane

The Natural Storage Center

Take advantage of storage in transit rate and the better market later. Write us for our dry and cold storage rate and infor-

#### Ryan & Newton Company

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

in boxes containing twenty-one and one-half pounds. In Arkansas the sixbasket crates are generally used; also in Georgia, Tennessee and Carolinas. Texas uses the four-basket crate most extensively. Michigan uses largely one-sixth, one-fifth and one-third Climax baskets, also bushels and short-bushel baskets, with a few of the half-bushel baskets. Ohio uses mostly the round bushel basket with very few other styles. Kansas ships usually in four-basket crates; West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland use one-half bushel baskets and also six-basket carriers. It would look as if some step ought to be taken if possible for a more uniform package in marketing peaches, and that a federal law similar to the apple-barrel law would be desirable.

A North Yakima peach grower is experimenting with peach baskets this year which have been used almost exclusively in handling the peach crop in the East and Middle West. It is reported that he has ordered enough baskets to ship out eight or nine carloads. These baskets will weigh approximately 60 pounds and a carload will contain about 400 baskets. On account of the popularity of the basket in handling the peach crop it has been extensively used. While not posted on the prices of baskets it is reasonable to assume that inasmuch as they are used so extensively in the East that they are not only more economical in packing the crop but that this package is more attractive to the consumer and more convenient to handle.

It is reported that the North Pacific Fruit Distributors sold a carload of Lambert cherries to Steinhardt & Kelly which realized \$2,350 gross.







# D. Crossley & Sons

Spokane, Wash.

Salt Lake City, Utah

**ESTABLISHED 1878** 

# **Apples for New York and Export**

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND FLORIDA FRUITS

Apples handled in all European markets at private sale. Checks mailed from our New York office same day apples are sold on the other side. We are not agents; **WE ARE SELLERS.** We make a specialty of handling **APPLES**, **PEARS AND PRUNES** on the New York and foreign markets. Correspondence solicited.

200 to 204 Franklin Street, New York

**NEW YORK** 

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# Ridley, Houlding & Co.

COVENT GARDEN, LONDON

Points to remember when consigning apples to the London Market

1.—We Specialize in Apples

2.—All Consignments Receive our **Personal Attention** 

> 3.—The Fruit is Sold by **Private Treaty**

CABLE ADDRESS: BOTANIZING, LONDON

PORTLAND, OREGON

# Portland Hotel

The hotel which made Portland, Oregon, famous Most Desirably Located. In the Center of Shopping and Theatre District Covers a City Block.

Broadway, Sixth, Morrison and Yamhill Streets European Plan-\$1.00 per day and upward

Write for Portland Hotel Booklet.

GEO. C. OBER, Manager

# **Arcadia Irrigated Orchards**

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ORCHARD PROJECT IN THE ENTIRE WEST

7,000 acres planted to winter apples. Gravity irrigation. Located 22 miles north of Spokane, Washington, directly on the railroad. We plant and give four years' care to every orchard tract sold. \$125, first payment, secures 5 acres; \$250, first payment, secures 10 acres; balance monthly.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

## **Arcadia Orchards Company**

Deer Park, Washington

W. S. Ballard, plant pathologist, associated with the Department of Agriculture, has been making a visit in company with T. O. Morrison of the State Agricultural Department of Washington, inspecting the orchards in Yakima Valley. Dr. Brooks, associated in this campaign, is an expert on powdery mildew and other pathological diseases. Professor W. S. Ballard has an extensive acquaintance among fruitgrowers on the Pacific Coast as well as in the East, and is an expert on pear blight and many other diseases of fruit.

George Watts, an apple grower of Millerdale in the Wenatchee district, is reported as having sold his crop of 8,000 boxes, orchard run, at \$1.25 per box.

The Spokane Fruit Growers Co. reports that they shipped about 22,000 crates of strawberries, averaging the grower \$1.59 per crate.

**Coming Events** 

Wilbur Fair, Wilbur, Washington, October

Stevens County Livestock Show, Colville, Washington, October 26 to 29. Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, Arizona, No-

Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, Arizona, November 8 to 13.
Cascade International Stock Show, North Yakima, Washington, November 22 to 27.
Lewiswton Livestock Show, Lewiston, Idaho, November 29 to December 4.
Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Oregon, December 6 to 11.



Here's a book of aily needs you should keep handy. It lists the best of every thing for the orderdist and truck grower. Standard spray materials, harrows, cultivators, graders, pickers, packing boxes, etc. If there's anything needed, "ask Pratt." You know him—he's the man who makes "Salecide—the tree saver." Everything else he sells is just as good.

Our Service Department

is under his direct supervision and he is always ready to advise, from his long experience, just what implement, spray material, etc., you need. Ask questions. But send for the book today.

B. G. PRATT COMPANY

50 Church St., New York

IN THE WEST OKANOGAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

9,400 acres bordering the Okanogan River will be irrigated with the completion of this project. This section combines the soil and climate of the most favored fruit growing districts of the state, with unusual opportunities for dairying and stock growing. A farm unit of 40 acres has been established and a price fixed on the excess acreage of land by the Board of Directors, which enables the homeseeker to purchase high class irrigated land at prices lower than prevailed twelve years ago in irrigated sections of Washington.

Send for our FREE publication with map and full description of country.

F. W. GRAHAM Western Immigration Agent

Great Northern Ry. Seattle, Wash





# The Inside Inn

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, amidst the most wonderful setting of scenery and architectural beauty the world has ever kuown. The Inside Inn is but a short walk from the State and Foreign Buildings and practically surrounded by the main Exhibit Palaces.

Appointments throughout the hotel are first-class. Following are our general rates:

European plan, without bath, per day \$2, one person European plan, without bath, per day \$3, two persons European plan, with bath, per day, S3 to S5, one person European plan, with bath, per day, S4 to S7, two persons Our motor busses meet all trains and steamers.

We shall be glad to give you any general information in regard to the Exposition or side trips

ALBERT BETTENS, Manager

# California

DIRECT ROUTE

#### Portland

Ocean Liner or, ShastaRouteRailService

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Steamship, Coast Line or Orange Grove Rail Trip

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Liberal Stopover Privileges Diverse Routes Both Ways if Desired



THIS YEAR has held more of interest, of wonder, of beauty, of pleasure, than ever before—possibly ever again.

#### THE WORLD-FAMOUS **EXPOSITIONS**

are now at their best. The opportunity to visit them is nearing its end—go now.

Information, tickets, reservations, etc., upon application to your local agent.

Write the GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, Portland for your copy of "California and the Expositions."

#### OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

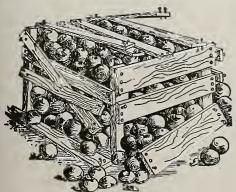
# The First **National** Bank

Hood River, Oregon

Capital and Surplus \$135,000

4% Interest Paid on Savings and Term Deposits

F. S. STANLEY, President E. O. BLANCHAR, Cashier



BEFORE using Cement Coated Nails

#### Western Cement Coated Nails for Western Growers

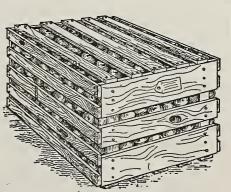
Our Cement Coated Nails are always of uniform length, gauge, head and count. Especially adapted to the manufacture of fruit boxes and crates. In brief, they are the Best on the Market.

Write for Growers' testimonials.

#### Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

DENVER, COLORADO

**Pacific Coast Sales Offices** Portland, Spokane, San Francisco Los Angeles



AFTER use of C. F. & I. Co.'s Cement Coated Nails.

# The World

# Our Orchard

NALL FIELDS OF ENDEAVOR no work is more worthy of recognition than that of the salesman. To be successful these pioneers of commerce must possess attributes which would bring world wide recognition to men in other walks of life.

The salesmen of our country are largely responsible for the development of the great industries which are the bulwark of the nation. Most leaders of business were at one time salesmen; nearly every self-made man has served on the firing line of salesmanship. No house in the trade had humbler beginnings than the firm of

# Steinhardt & Kelly

Built upon the fundamental principles of

Honor, Honesty, Strength and Service

which are the foundations of all successful business enterprises, the house of

# Steinhardt & Kelly

stands today preeminent at the very top of the fruit industry of the United States.

**Our Market** 

The World